

# ODELL INAUGURATED AGAIN AS GOVERNOR.

**Takes Oath of Office for Second Term in the State Capitol After a Brilliant Military Parade Before the Assembled Thousands in Albany.**

**Inaugural Address Contains a Plea for a Higher Type of Citizenship, Harmony Between Capital and Labor and Urges Greater Appropriation for State Canals and Schools.**

ALBANY, Jan. 1.—For the first time in fifteen years there was no retiring Governor to welcome the incoming Governor of the State of New York to-day at noon, when the inaugural ceremony took place in the Assembly Chamber of the State Capitol, and Benjamin B. Odell, Jr., the first Governor to be re-elected since David B. Hill succeeded himself in 1888, took the oath of office and delivered his second inaugural address.

The occasion was an unusually brilliant one, and marked by the presence of many distinguished visitors and the participation of a large representation of the National Guard. Crowds of people from all parts of the State had been gathering since early morning, and the streets were thronged when the parade began to form, about 10 o'clock. At 10:30 o'clock the procession started for the Executive Mansion, whence it escorted the Governor to the Capitol.

Arrived at the Capitol, the Governor and staff went at once to the Executive Chamber, where the party formed for the march to the scene of the ceremony.

The party entered the Assembly Chamber by the main aisle (instead of from the rear as in former years) and proceeded to the platform. The Assembly Chamber had been transformed, with palms and bunting, spread eagles and flags, and the Tenth Battalion Band filled it with patriotic music, playing "Hail to the Chief" as the Governor entered.

Among those on the platform, in addition to the State officials, were Gov. Odell's father and brother and members of his own family, and Capt. and Mrs. William Kelly (his daughter and son-in-law).

## TAKES OATH OF OFFICE.

After Bishop Doane had offered prayer the oath of office was administered to the Governor by Secretary of State O'Brien. Then the Governor delivered his inaugural address.

Upon conclusion of the address Bishop Doane pronounced the benediction.

The ceremony consumed less than half an hour, and at its close the Governor and his party returned to the Executive Chamber, where he held a reception until 1 o'clock.

The Governor, with his family and a few friends, enjoyed a quiet luncheon at the Executive Mansion, and from 4 to 6 o'clock Gov. and Mrs. Odell will give their annual reception, in which Mrs. Odell will be assisted by Mrs. F. W. Higgins, Mrs. Timothy K. Woodruff, Mrs. O'Brien, Mrs. Miller, Mrs. Cunneen, Mrs. Bond, Mrs. Wickser, Mrs. Alton B. Parker, Mrs. William Barnes, Jr., Mrs. N. H. Henry, Mrs. Charles F. Roe, Mrs. S. L. Dawes, Mrs. S. S. Bullions, Mrs. S. B. Ward, Mrs. A. Bleecker Banks, Mrs. John L. Newman, Mrs. William Kelly, Mrs. William Littauer, Mrs. John J. Byrne, Mrs. John T. Sadler, Mrs. Seymour P. White, Mrs. George Sard and Mrs. C. T. Davis.

After 6 o'clock the members of the Governor's Guard, of Newburg, will be entertained at luncheon at the mansion.

Late in the evening the Governor and party will attend the Charity Ball in aid of the Albany Homeopathic Hospital at the State Armory.

## GOV. ODELL'S ADDRESS MAKES PLEA FOR LABOR.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 1.—Gov. Odell's inaugural address, which is one of the shortest in the history of the State, is as follows:

"Our commonwealth, in its rapid progress, in the magnificent achievements of its people, in the upbuilding of its many and varied industries, requires at all times faithfulness and devotion upon the part of those who have been entrusted with the management of its affairs.

"The problems of government, affecting as they do the interests of all, require such consideration as will insure to each the rights that have been guaranteed and the fulfillment of those pledges which safeguard both life and property. With a population of over 5,000,000 of people, with a vast acreage of cultivated land, and with manufacturing facilities that contribute so much to our material prosperity, it should be our aim to so administer the functions of government that the goal shall be greater freedom, the encouragement of ambition and the maintenance of the supremacy which has made of us the greatest State in the Union.

"More and more in the affairs of State we are beginning to realize through the great intercommunication facilities which are afforded that no locality can be a section unto itself, but that there is an independent obligation which applies not only to individuals, but to every community. The administration of our laws with equity and justice not only vouchsafes the rights that have come to us, but is a guarantee of their performance and of a future which is bound to be greater than our past.

## CAPITAL AND LABOR FRIENDS.

"The two great elements which make for success, capital and labor, should never be antagonistic. Their interests lie in the same direction. They should be in thorough accord, and there should be no legislation which seeks to advance the interests of one at the expense of the other, because such discrimination would inevitably lead to results and conditions which would be a menace to the welfare of the State. Law and order are the foundations of peace, happiness and prosperity. Therefore enactments not in harmony with these principles or violations by individuals or corporations, the statutes of the State which shall not only be, but shall be, shall come after us by iniquitous disregard for authority and a contempt for our laws.

"The strength of a nation is the product of its patriotism, and whatever tends

to lessen or take away incentives for better citizenship merits the condemnation of every patriotic man.

"Laws cannot be enforced unless there is respect for the body that enacts them and for the authority whose duty it is to enforce them. If our people, therefore, permit interference with vested or individual rights to pass unnoticed or unchallenged, they permit the breaking down of safeguards which should surround the administration of our affairs and anarchy and disorder will result, which the boasted freedom of our country will be a thing of the past.

"Taxation—always a problem that merits earnest consideration, and vexatious because it is so provocative of discussion and criticism—should, as in the past, be so laid as to be of the least burden while producing the greatest possible benefit. Corporations which enjoy privileges that are withheld from individuals should be willing to pay for such grants, but the imposition of taxes should not be such as to restrict progress, going rather to the extent of exacting from the citizen a fair recompense for the benefits enjoyed. The farmer, constituting as he does the greatest single problem factor in the commerce, wealth and of the nation, is deserving of support and encouragement, and of the extension of such privileges as will make his farm more profitable, thus adding to the resources of the State.

## LABOR SHOULD BE PROTECTED.

"The laboring man should be protected in the enjoyment of his rights and privileges. Education should not be denied to his children through the necessity of employing him as an adult when study and learning should be their aim. Equal rights to all should be our motto. No favors that are not for the benefit of the many, no privileges that are not for their convenience should ever be given, and none of those rights which are inherent in the State should be parted with without adequate compensation. The Legislature should take measures of taxation which have so materially increased the revenues of the State, have been so adjusted that their imposition is felt but slightly by those who are called upon to pay. The levying of real estate from excessive taxation, the guarding of municipal charters and those other measures which have done so much for every locality should be as they have been in the past, a guide for future legislation.

## ASKS MORE MONEY FOR THE CANALS.

"The protection of our waterways and the improvement of our canals, to which we stand pledged, should receive immediate consideration, and only such measures adopted as will accomplish the result desired with the least possible expenditure of the people's money. The commerce which has always marked the progress of our State, it should be our effort to retain, not should we through unwise economies permit it to be taken away by sister States or foreign nations. It should be the pride of each to lend his

## GOVERNOR AND MRS. ODELL, WHO HELD A GREAT RECEPTION AFTER SECOND INAUGURAL TO-DAY.



GOVERNOR BENJAMIN B. ODELL

MRS. BENJAMIN B. ODELL

own efforts and to encourage those who are charged with a greater responsibility in the work of protecting and enhancing the valuable privileges which have come to us. While the State's expenditures may seem at times large, we should recollect that we are not only the most progressive but the wealthiest State in our commonwealth of nations, and that whatever is for the good of our people should be accorded without reference to its cost, a business axiom which permits at the same time a careful and prudent oversight of the disbursements of the State.

## EARNEST PLEA FOR THE STATE SCHOOLS.

"The education of our children, their training in useful ways and in trades, should receive our first thought, and there should be no parsimony in the administration of the school system of the State. It should be as free and far removed from partisanship, obstacles and obstructions as it is possible to make it, so that there shall be no excuse for illiteracy and ignorance—ignorance which breeds discontent, which is unable to stand and appreciate the functions of government and the privileges of citizenship, which brings with it disrespect for authority, which brings with it a criminal class, which brings with it a contagious disease which threatens the lives of our people. Life with all of its problems, presenting so many and varied phases, brings to us experience

which is of the utmost benefit in the teaching of our children.

## NEEDS OF EMPIRE STATE'S WARDS.

"The wards in our institutions should receive that thoughtful and earnest attention which men with back health of intelligence, but the administration of the departments charged with their care should be unimpaired with false sentiment but not unmixed with charity, while broad enough in scope to secure results which will compensate not only those whose hearts are bound up in charitable work, but the citizens of New York who may be privileged to welcome back into the ranks of workers those who otherwise would be of but little service to our communities and to our State.

## PURROY TAKES ANOTHER GUESS.

Acting Chief Denies To-Day that He Said Yesterday the Second Wooster Street Fire Was Incendiary.

## QUEER TANGLE IN HIS VIEWS.

Acting Fire Chief Purroy went to a more elaborate explanation to-day of the Wooster street fire yesterday, when he said the engine A-145 from one of the most stubborn biases that has been seen in the dry-goods district in several years.

The Acting Chief denied that he had openly charged yesterday that the fire which spread after he had sent the engines away was incendiary.

"While I may believe it was incendiary," said Mr. Purroy, "I cannot prove it."

The Acting Chief is now thoroughly convinced that there were two distinct fires. He made this statement to a reporter for The Evening World yesterday afternoon while the fire was blazing.

"Chief Ahern and the other chiefs tell me that the second fire started on the third floor and that four men ran out of the building as the alarm was given."

Chief Ahern was seen ten minutes later. He said: "That is true. How could the fire start again on the third floor when there was no blaze on the second floor? I was on the second floor three minutes before the second blaze started on the third floor. We had kept the first fire confined entirely to the first floor and the cellar, so that the second fire must have been incendiary."

"Did the chief say four men ran out of the building? I only saw three people across the street saw them come down the fire-escape."

Two hours later Acting Chief Purroy made the statement that he sticks to to-day.

"The second fire," he said, "started in the southwest corner of the fourth floor."

"You said the third," one of his listeners remarked.

"No," replied the Acting Chief. "I said the fourth. Ask Ahern, Deputy Ahern said: 'I may have declared that the second fire started on the third floor. I meant the fourth.'"

## GREENE BEGINS POLICE REIGN WITH SHAKE-UP.

(Continued from First Page.)

best wishes for the New Year, and hope that we may co-operate and work together for the improvement of the discipline and efficiency of the police force."

## NO HANDSHAKE FOR SUBORDINATES.

His address concluded, Gen. Greene turned to Col. Partridge and shook his hand. The inspectors stepped forward as if to greet their new chief, but the General did not appear to notice them. Then the inspectors stepped back again with almost military precision, saluted and filed out of the room.

## SHORTLY AFTER THE INSPECTORS HAD RETIRED.

Shortly after the inspectors had retired Capt. Richard Walsh, of the Tenderloin police station, known in the Department as "Smiling Dick," and said to be greatly admired by President Roosevelt, was called in and introduced to the new Commissioner by Col. Partridge. While they were shaking hands Gen. Greene said:

"I am very glad to meet you, and I hereby appoint you Acting Inspector, awaiting orders."

This was a complete surprise, and for two hours "Smiling Dick" lounged about the Commissioner's offices, awaiting orders.

Col. Partridge, followed by Inspectors Cross, Clayton and Thompson, and a miscellaneous assortment of captains, went to an ante-room, and there was a general handshaking bee, with a profusion of regrets.

The Colonel was asked if he would "stand for" his photograph being taken and he replied:

"Yes, I'll stand for anything now that I'm out of the whole thing."

And he was snapped.

In the presence of the Deputy Commissioner and Col. Kip, Gen. Greene said to Col. Partridge: "Colonel, if I am successful in this new job, I will be largely due to your efforts and excellent work since you took hold of the reins of this great department. In your

way. My men were working like beavers. The only way the fire fire could communicate with the southwest corner of the fourth floor would be by shaft elevator shaft. The elevator shaft is in the northeast corner. Therefore the second fire was set by some one. There were two separate fires in that building."

## TWO WOMEN MUTILATED.

(Continued from First Page.)

No. 125 East One Hundred and Twenty-second street, and Charles G. Ridge-way, of No. 141 West Thirty-eighth street, were returning home from the cafe in a big red automobile, and stopped at Essex and Houston streets to make a slight repair. Young Goodman jumped out of the crowd that had collected, snatched Miss Matthews's chain bag, and slashed at Miss Lewis's hand with a knife, inflicting a deep and painful wound. He was arrested and taken to the Eldridge street station. He will be arraigned before Justice Meyer, in the Children's Court, to-morrow morning.

The Sergeant of the Eldridge street station said the boy was one of the coolest criminals he had ever seen and that before he was captured he threw away the chain bag and the knife with which he had cut Miss Lewis. This knife has two long, sharp blades.

Doctor and Nurse Combined.

Such is Dr. George, under direction, but, better, a CURE for various ailments.

## NO CLASSES; NO MASSES.

"The success which follows the man who has worked his way from the lowest round is not a menace to our institutions, but is an inspiration to the youth of our land. We should be a people devoted to our Republic and to our State, and whether we can trace our ancestry to the heroes of the Revolution, to those of the later struggles, or have come from other countries to enjoy the fruits of those victories, we should all recognize that we are citizens of a common Republic, a Republic whose work in the civilization and in the progress of the world should lead us to hope that while our nation is yet young among nations, through fidelity to the principles which have made us so great, we may still further advance and hold out inducements which are deemed worthy of the noblest of men, believe in religious liberty and in civil rights."

New York has in the past performed its part, as its history is replete with patriotic deeds, as the lives of our great men remind us of their achievements.

## CASTRO MAKES PROPOSITION IN ACCEPTING THE HAGUE.

Secretary Hay Notifies Italy that It Lacks Support in Washington.

ROME, Jan. 1.—Foreign Minister Prinetti has received through United States Ambassador Meyer Secretary Hay's note communicating President Castro's acceptance in principle of the proposition to place the Venezuelan difficulty before The Hague Tribunal for arbitration.

Coupled with President Castro's acceptance is an additional proposition, which Secretary Hay makes plain lacks the support of the Washington Government.

No great surprise or disappointment is felt in diplomatic circles over the fact that Castro's response is not entirely satisfactory. It was hardly expected that he would surrender outright to the preliminary conditions of the creditor nations.

His reply is actually more temperate than was anticipated, and his general statement that he accepts all the just demands of the foreign powers encourages the hope that a satisfactory agreement will be reached, although there must be further negotiations before the plenipotentiaries who are to draw up the arbitration protocol can be assembled.

No further steps will be taken before the close of the week.

Castro is quoted in the Continental press to-day as saying in an interview with a German correspondent that he was the person insulted and that he did not intend to make any apologies.

CARACAS, Venezuela, Jan. 1.—The arbitration proposition of the foreign powers and the counter-propositions of Venezuela, exchanged through Minister Bowen yesterday, are said by a high Venezuelan authority to be easily reconcilable.

## CUBAN EDITOR IS SHOT BY A RIVAL.

Political Discussion in a Drinking Cafe at Santiago Causes Fight Which Ends in Tragedy.

SANTIAGO, Cuba, Jan. 1.—Congressman Corona, editor of the Cubano Libre, shot and instantly killed Senor Insula, editor of the Republica, at 11 o'clock this morning. Both men were prominent politicians and leaders of rival parties.

Senor Corona was drinking in a cafe when Senor Insula and a party of friends entered the place and began a

political discussion. Personalities and insults followed, and quickly started a fight with canes, during which Senor Corona suddenly drew a revolver and shot Senor Insula three times.

Senor Corona then walked quickly away, and has not yet been arrested. The shooting has caused great excitement here.

## ARCHBISHOP'S RECEPTION.

Several Thousand Persons Call on Mr. Farley.

Archbishop Farley had his first New Year's reception to-day in the archiepiscopal palace, and received several thousands priests and members of the various congregations in his diocese and neighboring dioceses. The reception began at 10 o'clock this morning and lasted until late this evening.

Before the reception there were several masses in St. Patrick's Cathedral, one of which was celebrated by the Archbishop, which was attended by 5,000 members of the Holy Name Society.



## This Charming Head of Hair

WITH A CLEAN, SWEET, HEALTHY SCALP, WAS PRODUCED BY SHAMPOOS OF CUTICURA SOAP AND LIGHT DRESSINGS OF CUTICURA, PUREST AND SWEETEST OF EMOLLIENTS, AND GREATEST OF SKIN CURES.

Mothers everywhere warmly recommend CUTICURA SOAP, assisted by CUTICURA OINTMENT, the great skin cure, for preserving, purifying and beautifying the skin of infants and children, for rashes, itchings and chafings, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough and sore hands, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath and nursery, as well as for many sanative, antiseptic, cleansing and purifying purposes, which readily suggest themselves to women. Sale of CUTICURA SOAP greater than the combined world's product of other skin soaps. Sold throughout the world.

The above statement, with photograph of Miss Jones, is from her mother, Mrs. Carrie Jones, of Delphi, Ind., to whom all interested are referred.

Mr. Joseph's \$50,000 for Schools. Morris K. Joseph has given \$50,000 to the trustees of the Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute and also the same amount to the trustees of the Pikesburg Normal and Industrial Institute, for the endowment of these two institutions.